Smith's Report

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# The Savage, the Academic, and the Brainwashed

by Bradley Smith

One afternoon I was on the Michael Savage website, I don't remember exactly why, when I found a YouTube video that appeared to work with the Holocaust a bit. I clicked onto the video and was startled to hear a sudden, high-volume shouting exhibition by Savage about Muslims and the Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad who he called the son of a pig, son of a whore, and a direct descendant of some Old Testament Satan and so on. Then Savage got to the place in his rant where he noted that Ahmadinejad says "the Holocaust didn't happen."

Savage said: "We know the Holocaust happened. American soldiers liberated Dachau and Auschwitz and Treblinka and Bergen-Belsen." Michael Savage is one of the top radio talkers in America, with something like 8-million listeners. He's no dummy. He's got degrees from three different universities. He's written half a dozen *New York Times* best-selling books.

I thought it remarkable that such man could believe that American soldiers liberated Auschwitz especially. Such a claim from such a figure with such name recognition was—it was too good to pass up. I would shoot a YouTube video

Michael Savage

dealing with several of the issues he had raised. I would not get into the family history of President Ahmadinejad. And I would see to it that my video is distributed to hundreds of student organizations via email and a link to YouTube.

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[Following is the original text for the video.]

**Open on a full-screen image of Michael Savage.**

**Savage voice-over.**

(A six-second rant at full volume about Muslim Terrorists and brainwashing.)

**Image of Smith replaces that of Savage. Smith voice-over.**

Well, hello! Bradley Smith here, Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust.

You have just heard a few words by radio talker Michael Savage. The tone of it, its urgency,

gives me the sense that The Savage is a sincere guy. Not saying he's right about everything, but sincere.

The Savage is an uncompromising free-speech militant who has been banned from Britain for saying something someone over there didn't want him to say. It is not precisely clear to me where he crossed the line for the Brits.

He writes in his book, *Banned in Britain*, that it had to do with "the dirty veil of political correctness."

Like your ordinary, everyday professor, Savage is on the side of free speech and against the censorship promoted by this "dirty veil of political correctness."

Savage writes: "Aren't Britain and America about freedom of speech?"

He writes: "…. free speech is a value that Western nations must preserve at all costs."

He writes: "Vigorous, loud debate is the hallmark of a free society."

He writes: "Free speech is at risk because powerful forces do not want to be criticized."

Savage writes again and again, and very well, about the value of free speech and vigorous debate as opposed to political correctness.

Every run-of-the-mill academic in America will tell you he agrees with The Savage about the value of vigorous debate and free speech.

Of course, every one of those guys and gals agrees with The Savage that one exception should be made, one exception to free speech, one exception to a free press, one exception to intellectual freedom itself, when it comes to one fragment of WWII history.

I know. I know. A routine examination of the Jewish Holocaust story – how can you expect to see such an examination take place on your campus, in your newspaper?

Out of the question. Eh? Even the most precious of your professors agree with The Savage on this one. They have been in agreement for years. The Savage media on the one hand, the professorial masses on the other. The Holocaust happened. An issue such as this should never even be questioned.

**Image of Savage replaces that of Smith. Savage voice-over.**

We hear the Holocaust didn't happen. We know the Holocaust happened.

An issue such as this should never even be questioned. We know the Holocaust happened. Everyone understands this. American soldiers liberated Dachau, and Auschwitz and Treblinka and Bergen Belsen.

**Image of Smith replaces that of Savage. Smith voice-over.**

Take a moment. Listen to this.

**Savage voice-over.**

American soldiers liberated Dachau, and Auschwitz and Treblinka and Bergen-Belsen.

**Smith voice-over.**

Well, we can give The Savage Dachau. But even the most taboo-ridden professor on your campus understands that the Soviets liberated Auschwitz, not the Americans. It happened on 27 January 1945. The Americans were nowhere in the neighborhood when Auschwitz was liberated. We're talking about Poland, Michael. The Americans didn't get to Poland. The armies of Joseph Stalin, one of the Allied leaders fighting for democracy and liberty in Europe and all the world, they took care of Poland very nicely, thank you.

And then of course there is Treblinka. But the Soviets occupied Treblinka, Michael, not the Americans. And your Bergen-Belsen, Michael? Liberated by the British on April 15, 1945. Not the Americans. When it comes to the Holocaust then. . . . .?

**Savage voice-over.**

An issue such as this should never even be questioned.

**Smith voice-over.**

Despite his ignorance on matters related to the Holocaust story, and this is only one example, The Savage preaches only what the academic herd on your campus preaches. The Savage preaches against intellectual freedom in his loud and robust trademark voice. An issue such as this should never even be questioned. Your professor preaches against a free exchange of ideas on the Holocaust story with a quiet mock assurance, assuming that no student will challenge him.

No significant fragment of the orthodox Holocaust story—that mélange of fact, of rumor, confusion and deliberate lies—none of it should even be questioned.

Is it not true that on your campus, your professors—the entire herd—are in full agreement with The Savage with regard to the Holocaust story, the Jewish Holocaust story? On your campus is it not to hell with intellectual freedom? To hell with a free exchange of ideas on this one historical question? The Savage is right. The academic pack agrees. The Holocaust should never even be questioned.

**Continued on page 13**

# Demjanjuk Sentenced to Five Years in Prison

Thomas Kues

Today, on 12 May 2011, John Demjanjuk was sentenced by a Munich court to 5 years in prison [1] for assisting in the alleged murder of 28,060 Dutch Jews in the Sobibór "extermination" camp in eastern Poland in 1943 (the number of victims in the indictment was previously given as 27,900).

This sentence is a travesty for several reasons, besides the obvious grotesquery of trying a 91-year-old man for a crime allegedly committed 68 years previously. I will refrain from giving a detailed overview of the case, as this has already been done elsewhere. [2]

To begin with, the only piece of documentary evidence supporting the presence of Demjanjuk at Sobibór is an identification card (from the SS training camp at Trawniki) the authenticity of which has been questioned by several experts. A month ago a formerly classified 1985 FBI report surfaced which stated that the Trawniki card was "quite likely fabricated" by the Soviet Union. [3] This revelation, however, did not help Demjanjuk in the end. The only existing testimonial evidence consists of a few vague statements of dubious value from former Ukrainian auxiliaries made behind the iron curtain. Not one of the surviving Sobibór inmates has placed Demjanjuk at Sobibór.

The prosecution has been unable tie Demjanjuk personally to any specific crime of violence. Instead, his alleged crime consists of having been present as a low-ranked guard at a camp whose sole purpose, it is alleged, was the extermination of Jews. Any guard who found this activity objectionable, the prosecution's argument goes, could have deserted his post. However, the mere presence as a guard at Sobibór, or any of the other "pure extermination camps", has until now not been considered punishable. In fact, at the Sobibór trial in Hagen in

Berlin 2011
Guilty as charged

The expression says it all.

1966, five out of the eleven accused former German camp personnel were acquitted, despite their admitted presence in the camp. Four of the convicted were given sentences of between 3 and 4 years imprisonment. All these men were of higher rank than Demjanjuk.

There is the further fact that Demjanjuk spent several years in an Israeli prison, including time on death row, having been found guilty of being the camp guard "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. Demjanjuk has in fact been hunted, harassed, imprisoned and prosecuted continuously since 1975, when a pro-Soviet calumniator named Emil Hanusiak leveled the first accusations against him.

All of the above objections are dwarfed, however, by the following harsh facts:

**1)** There exists no documentary or material evidence whatever supporting the official claim that Sobibór served as a "pure extermination camp" where hundreds of thousands of Jews were gassed, buried and later dug up and burned on open-air pyres. The only documentary evidence mustered by prosecutors and holocaust historians consists of reports and transport lists confirming that large numbers of Jews were sent to the camp. Said documents have nothing to say about the fate of the Jewish deportees subsequent to their arrival at Sobibór. On the other hand, a directive issued by Himmler on 5 July 1943, as well as a reply from Oswald Pohl on 15 July 1943 (Nuremberg document NO 482), speaks of "the Sobibor transit camp located in the Lublin district". The camp was in fact located

very near the former German-Soviet demarcation line, a most logical location for a camp serving the transfer of Jews to the Occupied eastern territories.

**2)** In 2001 and 2008 two teams of archeologists, the first headed by the Polish professor Andrzej Kola, the second by the Israelis Isaac Gilead and Yoram Haimi and the Pole Wojciech Mazurek, went over the whole of Lager III, the "death camp" proper of Sobibór—corresponding to an area of less than 4 hectares—using probe drillings as well as numerous excavations without finding any trace whatever of the camp's alleged homicidal gas chambers. As it is radically impossible, given the limited area and time available, that these well-equipped teams of specialists would fail to locate any remain or trace, however slight, of the large concrete or brick building described by the self-styled eyewitnesses, only one conclusion is possible: the alleged homicidal gas chambers never existed. On the other hand, Andrzej Kola discovered in Lager III a large wooden barrack filled with remains of clothing and toilet articles, as

John Demjanjuk exiting the German court

well as a smaller building with coke storage and remains of an oven—possibly one used for delousing with hot air or steam. According to the official version neither of these structures should have existed.[4] Together with the non-existence of the Sobibór gas chamber building, their discovery greatly strengthens the revisionist case, namely that Sobibór (as well as Belzec and Treblinka) served as a transit camp where arriving Jewish deportees were showered and deloused before being sent further east.

**3)** According to orthodox historiography not a single Dutch Jew was ever deported further east than Poland. However, on 16 April 1943—*at the very time when Demjanjuk supposedly aided in the extermination of Jews at Sobibór*—the Vilna Jew Herman Kruk noted in his diary that "a rumor is circulating that there are about 19,000 Dutch Jews in Vievis". Vievis is a small town between Vilna and Kovno, which during the years of German occupation was the location of a Jewish labor camp. On the same day Kruk wrote under the heading, "More about the Dutch Jews", that he had "succeeded in getting a Jewish sign [evidently a cloth Star of David] and a copy of the order of the *Reichskommissar* for the Occupied Netherlands about Jewish property."

Two weeks later, on 30 April 1943, Kruk wrote in his diary that "carloads filled with goods from

the Dutch Jews are in the Vilna railroad station". Furniture taken from these trains had been brought to workshops in the Vilna ghetto, where documents written in Dutch were found by the workers. [5] Since there is no reason to believe that Kruk, a prominent member of the Vilna ghetto community, made up this story, it must be taken as an important piece of evidence in support of the revisionist transit camp hypothesis. Large transports of "foreign" Jews to the Vilna area in the spring of 1943 is also mentioned in the diary of the Jewish partisan fighter Aba Gefen (entry for 16 May 1943), [6] as well as by a news notice published in the Polish underground newspaper *Biuletyn Informacyjny* on 6 May 1943. [7] There are also several testimonies confirming the presence of Dutch Jews in Minsk in 1942-43. [8]

None of the above facts have been considered, or even mentioned in passing, during the trial in Munich. This should of course not surprise anyone, as the blatant disregard of technical evidence has been common to all "extermination camp" trials.

To summarize:

-- The murder weapon in the crime which Demjanjuk has now been sentenced for never existed.

-- There exists no documentary or material evidence supporting the claim that Sobibór functioned as a "pure extermination camp"; preserved documents in fact describe the camp as a "transit camp" (*Duchgangslager*).

-- There is ample reason to believe that the 28,060 alleged victims were in fact sent on to the German-occupied territories of the Soviet Union and the Baltic states.

Needless to say, such facts do not matter one bit to the enlightened judges and prosecutors of the "freest state in German history". The defense, undoubtedly aware that any mention of said facts would run afoul of Germany's laws against "Holocaust denial", settled

**As for now Demjanjuk has been released from prison, as the sentence is not yet legally binding (*rechtskräftig*). If after the appeal it is determined that he should serve time in jail (5 years minus the nearly 2 years already spent in custody) it will further be decided whether the 91-year-old is physically fit for imprisonment**

on the usual strategy: accepting the officially sanctioned version of events while insisting on the personal innocence of the defendant. In the end, this did not help, and it is probable, even likely, that the outcome of trial was more or less settled from the start. At the time of Demjanjuk's extradition to Germany in May 2009, German holocaust historian Norbert Frei stated:

"The Germans owe it to the victims and the survivors, but also to themselves, to prosecute Demjanjuk."[9] Demjanjuk had to be convicted, because the Germans "owed this" to themselves. Or to put it more clearly: The trial was necessary to keep "alive" in the minds of the German people (and the western world in general) the phantom of the "Holocaust".

Demjanjuk's defense attorney, Ulrich Busch, has stated that an appeal will be filed against the verdict. As for now Demjanjuk has been released from prison, as the sentence is not yet legally binding (*rechtskräftig*). If after the appeal it is determined that he should serve time in jail (5 years minus the nearly 2 years already spent in custody) it will further be decided whether the 91-year-old is physically fit for imprisonment.[10]

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[1] "Fünf Jahre Haft für John Demjanjuk", *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, 12 May 2011; online: http:// tinyurl.com/3j2fldd

[2] Cf. Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues, Carlo Mattogno, *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, TBR Books, Washington D.C. 2010, pp. 9-12, 375-390.

[3] "FBI thought Demjanjuk evidence faked" http://tinyurl.com/3debe6h

[4] Cf. J. Graf, T. Kues, C. Mattogno, *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, op.cit., pp. 149-167.

[5] Ibid, p. 366ff.

[6] Cf. Thomas Kues, "Evidence for the Presence of 'Gassed' Jews in the Occupied Eastern Territories, Part 2″, and section 3.3.11; online: http://tinyurl.com/3e62npd

[7] Klaus-Peter Friedrich, *Der nationalsozialistische Judenmord in polnischen Augen: Einstellungen in der polnischen Presse 1942-1946/47*, dissertation presented to the University of Cologne in 2002, p. 126. Online: http://tinyurl.com/ 3mvumph

[8] T. Kues, "Evidence for the Presence of 'Gassed' Jews in the Occupied Eastern Territories, Part 2″, sections 3.3.17 and 3.5.

[9] Georg Bönisch, Jan Friedmann, Cordula Meyer, "Ein ganz gewöhnlicher Handlanger," *Der Spiegel*, No. 26/2009, 22 June 2009 http://tinyurl.com/3kbt2gt

[10] "John Demjanjuk kommt frei", http://tinyurl.com/3vlsp5l

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# Hail Sylvia Stolz!

Robert Faurisson

A noble cause like that of historical revisionism 1ffffembody it: Sylvia Stolz, whose surname in German means "proud," is that figure.

There are revisionists of all origins, all characters, all tendencies, all beliefs. Some are made for research and others for action. Some concern themselves with strategy and tactics whilst others opt for the most candid and direct statements. Most of them consider that a revisionist out of prison is more useful to the cause than a revisionist in prison. I am not far from sharing that opinion; however, after some thought, I believe I need, as a proper revisionist, to look at or re-examine such an idea more closely. Without going so far as to claim that a revolution like the revisionist revolution needs martyrs – a preconception which, at bottom, is rather unseemly – I am bound to admit that the example of renunciation of one's own freedom for the freedom of one's fellow human beings is of a kind to inspire others to self-sacrifice, courage, ardour in battle.

We need the light brought to us by those who, fighting for the revisionist cause, have ended up in prison for having faced that danger in full knowledge of it. I speak here of those who have never yielded,

Sylvia Stolz

never given assurances to the enemy, never conceded anything either in prison or in court. There are cases – very rare ones – where people land themselves in prison through sheer rashness, foolishness, exaggerated self-esteem, although they may end up, once their case comes to court, giving in, lowering the flag and, in their defence, making hackneyed speeches on the "freedom of expression."

We need real men and real women. I shall not mention names here, lest I overlook any. Nevertheless I shall make an exception for Sylvia Stolz, "The German Joan of Arc," as we readily call her.

Go and see up close what she has dared to say and do in this Germany abominably subjected to the law of the conqueror: you will learn to what heights a woman may rise, a woman who, like the legendary heroines in France, Germany and a good many other lands, lights up our meagre existences.

There remains one wish for me to make: that this young woman will have the strength to go on being the model of heroic humanity that she embodies today for so many amongst us.

# Report by Guillaume Fabien

April 13, 2011

German barrister Sylvia Stolz left her prison in Aichach, Bavaria at nine o'clock this morning, all smiles and greeted by thirty or so people who had gathered in near-freezing weather: these were either personal friends or supporters of the cause that is hers and that had led her to endure 39 months' incarceration for "extreme right-wing delinquency."

The party quickly moved on to a nearby Gasthof (hotel-restaurant), first to listen to Sylvia describe her life as a prison inmate, then to put questions about various aspects of her case. That, as we know, was brought on by her too forthright defence in court both of her client, Mr Ernst Zündel (freed himself early in March of last year after seven years in prison), and of her homeland, Germany, horribly maligned by the hate propaganda of

the last war that has become History. A defence which, in her opinion, is now most urgently needed to preserve that great country from nothing less than the extinction which seems to be ordained by that History.

In a voice smooth and fine though robust nonetheless, she was keen to show, in particular, that despite the negative outcome of her appeal against the five-year ban from practising law that accompanied the prison sentence – a quite recent decision which, in addition, also carried permanent disbarment – she had still not lost her characteristic assurance: she had been granted leave to proceed with an action in recourse before the constitutional court in Karlsruhe. On the other hand, we learned that she was subject to a five-year supervision order, under which she would have to report to a justice ministry official each month (that frequency is subject to appeal).

After that little impromptu conference and a casual lunch, a message from Professor Robert Faurisson was translated aloud by Dr Günter Deckert, the day's organiser [English text above].

Then Lady Michèle Renouf, one of the few foreigners to have made the journey, interviewed the former prisoner in front of a video camera, in order to let her thoughts be heard in the English-speaking world via the Internet (Dr Deckert served as interpreter to put Sylvia's replies into English).

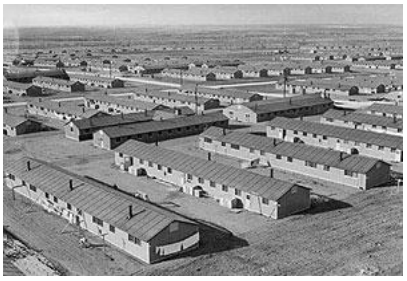
The guests gradually dispersed, and at around 4:30 pm the last eight, including Sylvia herself, made a short jaunt by car – less than a mile – to see the Wasserschloss Unterwittelsbach, a pretty country mansion surrounded by a pond and better known as "Sissi's Castle", where Elisabeth, Empress of Austria, spent her childhood summers. The first breaths of fresh air in three and a quarter years for an especially noble woman who graces our own era.

# Manzanar and Auschwitz: A Tale of Two Bookstores

Jett Rucker

The US National Park Service operates, at Manzanar, California, a fascinating historical site composed of the remnants of the internment camp operated there by the US government for thousands of Japanese-Americans forcibly gathered up in 1942 and confined there for the duration of World War II. Though it isn't billed as such, it might be called "America's Auschwitz," although no one has called it a "death camp" as Auschwitz has been mislabeled.

For one thing, America *won* World War II, and neither Manzanar nor any other scrap of the United States was conquered by hostile armies. Accordingly, the magnanimous victor pardoned Manzanar's inmates for their crime of being descended from Japanese, and allowed them to return, destitute, to



Manzanar Relocation
(*not* "Concentration")
Center for Japanese Americans

the places where once they had owned homes, businesses and farms, to resume their lives devoid of all material resources they had managed to accumulate before the War. Or wherever else in the world they cared to start again from scratch.

Like most such facilities, Manzanar contains a bookstore, in which the inquisitive may find sources of more information about Manzanar and the events that put it "on the map" of history, and of misery, and of injustice, and many other lamentable maps. The literature on offer in that part of the facility for the most part describes the misery visited unjustly upon the inmates of the unfortunate original site, and the injustice of the measures imposed upon them, and the

popular hysteria that made the measures both possible and even widely popular among many Americans.

But in one place, quite like the places occupied by the other offerings, perhaps off to the side, but assuredly visible to the thorough inspector of what is available, is a book, by popular right-wing pundit Michelle Malkin, titled *In Defense of Internment*. This book not only promotes the wisdom and effectiveness of America's World War II policy of interning people—including American citizens—of Japanese descent, but documents cases from which the reader is urged to infer potential guilt on the part of many of those thousands who were consigned to Manzanar and the score or more of other similar sites operated during the war for the purpose of containing "security risks" to the United States which then, as now and perhaps for the indefinite future, was fighting a war.

Considerations of homeland security drive a great deal of feeling, and politics, and money, in the United States. Enough, indeed, to impel the offering, at the Manzanar site, of Malkin's screed among the other offerings more consonant with Manzanar's claim to being, in the words Robert Jan van Pelt used in referring to Auschwitz, the "holy of holies" commemorating Japanese suffering in America during World War II. Just as in the case of Manzanar, Germany expelled Jews from the Reich (to Auschwitz and other such places) in large part out of concern that Jews constituted a "fifth column" within Germany, some of whose leaders had "declared war" on Germany in explicit terms. And just as at Auschwitz, production (e.g., of camouflage nets) was carried on in support of (the US) war effort.

Somehow, in a country that *loses* the war that ultimately it fought to keep hostile invaders from its own homeland, neither war nor homeland security counts as any excuse, much less justification, for the measures it undertook against a minority whose leaders explicitly "declared war" against it at the outset of actual armed hostilities that concluded in a cataclysm from

Guard Tower at Manzanar

which it has yet to recover, these 65 years on. To the contrary, those measures Germany undertook against its Jewish minority, wise and unwise, just and unjust, are transmogrified in authorized histories as ruthless programs of extermination, undertaken as though by whim against a blameless and innocuous band of innocents whose fates—whether actual or as misrepresented—are to be bewailed and memorialized in a thousand shrines and museums scattered far and wide across the world in places nowhere near which any of the atrocities are even purported to have occurred.

And those shrines have bookstores—all of them—in the multitude of languages into which the tale of profane injustice has been translated, and in the multitude of places like Washington, D.C. and Albuquerque, New Mexico, that are far closer to where atrocities were committed against Japanese-Americans than they are to any place where any Nazi's jackboot may have sullied the earth.

And in these multitudinous bookstores, is *any* volume to be found that offers any view of the instigating events that in any way expiates the Germans of their assigned role of murderous, irrational persecutors of a hapless, innocent minority with the misfortune to find themselves under the Germans' sway?

No.

The "worst" you will find is Peter Novick's *The Holocaust in American Life*, which merely decries the extent to which Holocaust guilt and restitution of the damages attributed to the Holocaust now dominate discourse in America to the point that all sense of proportion has been lost from it, at least as to the subject of the book (and the memorials).

Nothing portrays what might have motivated Germans suborned to devastating reparations by the Treaty of Versailles, much less those concerned by the Bolshevik hordes massing to the east in preparation for their assault upon the whole of western Europe. Is there any such book, or pamphlet, or monograph, to be found anywhere in the confines of the thousand or more bookstores at the thousand or more sites dedicated to the rapacity of the Nazi regime of Germany? *Do we know?*

Does the writ of "freedom of speech" run at such sites? Many, it may be noted, are in countries whose laws provide criminal sanctions against those who would "minimize" the "crimes" committed by Germany's Nazi regime in defense of its homeland, or even in opposition to the strictures imposed by the rapacious Treaty of Versailles. But many, also, are in that very country that the freedom and balance-loving bookstore at Manzanar are in.

No matter. Books suggesting alternatives to the ordained understanding of the Holocaust don't deny, or even question, that "it happened." They don't quibble about who the victims were, and they don't equivocate about who the perpetrators were. And they certainly don't argue that it was in some way necessary, nor effective, nor any kind of good idea today, like the racial profiling advocated in Malkin's book.

But is any such of the dozens of revisionist books published over the past forty years anywhere to be found among the hundreds, no, thousands of titles of overt and covert fiction belaboring the privileged account of the Holocaust?

No.

And it will be a long time before any is. Because the truth is a withering wind before which the extant literature would be shown to be mere chaff. The bookstores of Holocaust memorials are *sancta sanctorum* into which not the faintest trace of heresy may be admitted, lest the mendacity of the evil faith therein practiced be exposed for all to see.

At Manzanar, you can, if you look hard enough, find both sides of the issue presented, for the inquirer to judge for himself. At Auschwitz, in Washington, and even in Albuquerque, you will find the subject at hand presented with only one side, in one dimension.

But, fortunately, the inquirer remains free to judge for himself.

# The Delusion of the Twentieth Century

## *The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes*:

*And Other Writings on the Holocaust, Revisionism, and Historical Understanding*
by Samuel Crowell

Nine Banded Books,
Charleston, W. Va., 2011
401pp. Indexed.

## Reviewed by Richard A. Widmann

In the mid-1990s Holocaust revisionism began to reach new audiences through the Internet. Until that time most revisionism was largely confined to various small-run newsletters and journals and books published and distributed by a handful of organizations and individuals. The Internet opened new doors and the ability to reach a much larger audience. Starting in various newsgroups and alt.revisionism in particular, revisionists got to voice their opinions on the Holocaust story. But far from achieving the hoped-for open debate, revisionists found themselves victims of character assassination and ad hominem attacks.

Soon revisionists turned to the World Wide Web and established Websites to permanently present their views about what Robert Faurisson termed "the Problem of the Gas Chambers." With revisionists now reaching a much broader audience, those who feared intellectual freedom stepped up their offensive against freedom of speech and the press. On July 4, 1996, the CODOH Website was shut down without warning by its ISP. Even worse, arsonists attacked the offices of the Historical Review Press in the United Kingdom.

Governments too were influenced by powerful lobbies to establish legislation and prosecute (some would say persecute) revisionists.

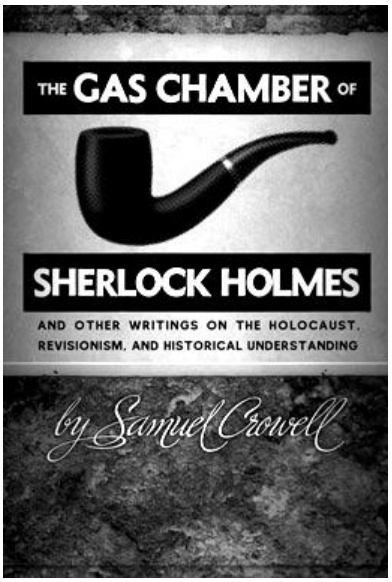
Carlos Porter was fined by a German court for writing and publishing a revisionist analysis of the Nuremberg Tribunals, "Not Guilty at Nuremberg." A movement had also begun to criminalize revisionism in the English-speaking world. Tony Blair, running for the Prime Minister position in the United Kingdom in 1997, repeatedly promised to ban revisionist writings about the Holocaust.

These events led a hitherto unknown scholar to challenge the official taboo and mount a defense for Holocaust revisionism. In early 1997, Samuel Crowell began his effort to demonstrate the legitimacy of revisionist doubt about the gas chambers. His efforts produced *The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes*, a book-length treatment of the origin and development of the gas chamber stories. Until this publication by Nine Banded Books, *Sherlock* was available only in on-line versions and small Xeroxed copies printed from the on-line files.

To Crowell's credit, he set out to accomplish something that had not been done before in revisionist writing on the Holocaust. Ruling out grand conspiracy explanations for the gas chamber story, Crowell sought to identify cultural forces that converged to produce the story. To do this he took a literary approach, treating the various testimonies and information as pieces of literature and arranged them all chronologically.

Crowell's approach took dead aim at the gas chamber stories as he recognized that these were at the heart of the revisionist challenge. Other than Crowell, few revisionists have taken on the entirety of the gas chamber mythology. One exception is Arthur Butz who was clearly influential on Crowell's thinking. Most revisionists have rather dissected or debunked specific camps, specific witnesses, or specific events.

While Crowell worked on *Sherlock* he discovered, with the help of Fritz Berg, a significant amount of material regarding German Civil Air Defense. Crowell's understanding that several of the so-called criminal traces of the gas chambers could be explained through this rarely seen civil defense literature soon took center stage in his research efforts.


THE GAS CHAMBER OF
SHERLOCK HOLMES
AND OTHER WRITINGS ON THE HOLOCAUST, REVISIONISM, AND HISTORICAL UNDERSTANDING
by Samuel Crowell

It is Crowell's work on Air Raid Shelters and anti-Gas shelters that caught the most attention in revisionist circles. While this work excited some, it infuriated others. What is clear however in a close reading of *Sherlock* is that this work comprised a small part of Crowell's thinking and amounts to two chapters of the entire work. It was these chapters however that were published as stand-alone articles.

Crowell's demonstration for example that the replica of a "gas chamber door" on display at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is nothing more than a standard gas-protection door for an air-raid shelter goes without mention by the designated keepers of the Holocaust faith.

The Nine Banded Books edition is a beautiful soft cover edition. The cover cleverly depicts a Meerschaum pipe recalling images of the Baker Street detective. But for the initiated, it also brings to mind Rene Magritte's painting, *Ceci n'est pas une pipe* ("This is not a pipe"). Just as Magritte's point was that his "pipe" was merely an image of a pipe, so we are confronted with traces and stories that are not gas chambers, but are rather "images" of gas chambers.

*Sherlock* is broken into four sections. The first contains the entirety of the text of the original *Sherlock*. For those unfamiliar with it, *Sherlock* considers all of the primary texts regarding the gas chambers and demonstrates how, as Princeton Professor Arno Mayer put it, "sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable."

Crowell also takes an important look at the gassing literature that preceded the Second World War.
It is here among his considerations of H.G. Wells, Sax Rohmer, E.R. Burroughs and others that he recounts a tale of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's most famous literary creation, Sherlock Holmes. While Crowell draws an analogy from Doyle's short story "The Adventure of the Retired Colourman" to a Holocaust account by Alexander Wirth, this is not the primary point of the Sherlock association.

Crowell's title is quite apt. For Crowell, like the legendary detective, searches for credible evidence

of the gas chamber story. What the detective finds, however, is a string of clues that point to a huge mass delusion, as evidence suggests that the "scant evidence" is of something other than a mass extermination campaign. The title also suggests the origin of the gas chamber story lying not in the schemes of the Nazi leadership but rather in the popular culture and fears of a generation.

Crowell concludes that the evidence put forward for "gas chambers" overwhelmingly refers to either disinfection or civil air defense. The gassing story is a mass delusion that was reinforced by various pressures of social and cultural change as well as by censorship.

This volume also contains the entire article "Bomb Shelters in Birkenau," a very detailed, not-for-the-novice consideration of the evidence for Bomb Shelters at the infamous Birkenau camp and how this evidence has been misconstrued to be evidence of a criminal extermination program for the Jews of Europe.

Crowell has added two new articles, "Revisiting the Bomb Shelter Thesis" and "The Holocaust in Retrospect," which bring his scholarship and research up to date. The latter article alone is probably worth the price of admission.

All in all, *Sherlock* represents a major breakthrough in revisionist literature. While Crowell makes it clear that he cannot disprove the gas chambers, he is able to show that doubt is reasonable and as such should not be outlawed.

**ORDER *The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes*** from:

Nine Banded Books
P.O. Box 1862
Charleston, W. Va., 2011

$20.
No postage
No shipping, no handling

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# "HOLOCAUST" IN ROMANIA

## Dora Kennedy

In August 2010, while attending the memorial services for six Israeli military personnel killed the previous month in an air crash in Romania, Israel's President Shimon Peres "publicly thanked Romania for helping 400,000 Romanian Jews emigrate to Israel during the communist regime that ended in 1989. Peres did that while making the first visit to Romania by an Israeli head of state since 1948 when Israel was founded" (*The Boston Globe*, August 13, 2010).

What Shimon Peres said is true but it is bad for business. The very next day "the Simon Wiesenthal Center criticized Israeli President Shimon Peres… for thanking Romania for saving Jews, saying he should have condemned the Romanian state for the tens of thousands of Jews who were killed there during World War II" (*ibidem*).

Romania is one of those states that existed around the 1940's and have not yet paid reparations for the gassing of the legendary six million. So, after 1990, the thesis has been officially promulgated that at the time of "the holocaust" 300,000 Jews were killed in Romania as ordered by the then leader of the Romanian government, Ion Antonescu. That assertion has been included in the recent textbooks used in Romanian schools, to foster the appropriate guilt feelings in the younger generations (we notice that the number of Jews allegedly exterminated by the Romanians varies between *tens of thousands* and *three hundred thousand*). In 2002, rumors began to spread about the possibility of a mass grave in a forest 350 kilometers northeast of Bucharest.

"Local authorities began an investigation, which was suspended in the fall after nothing was found" (*Deseretnews.com*, November 5, 2010). After the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust got involved, "the bodies of an estimated 100 Jews killed by Romanian troops" were found there, and Elie Wiesel was invited "to investigate the Holocaust in Romania" in 2004 (*ibidem*). We

firmly believe that Elie Wiesel will give a definitive answer with his usual integrity and truthfulness, unveiling all that pertains to the "Romanian holocaust of the 300,000 Jews".

Of course, that never happened. There is absolutely no proof, no document, no witness, no indication that could support that event. In his meticulous statistical study of the number of Jews in Europe before, during and after WWII, Walter Sanning states that of the 756,930 Romanian Jews found in December 1930, only 3,000 can be considered "missing".

He gives a detailed account of the way he arrived at that conclusion in pages 147-153 of his book *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*, where he also mentions that "Rumania was a real gateway for untold numbers of European Jews to leave Europe by water and land" and quotes the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* where it is stated that "during the Second World War… the State Department of the United States [helped] many Jews fleeing from Romania to find a haven in Turkey and Palestine" (vol. 9, p. 265).

Romania was a haven for the Jews fleeing danger during WWII. The Jewish historian Braham Randolph said that Romania was "an oasis of peace" for the Jews, and Rabbi Moshe Carmilly Weinberger of Cluj (Tranylvania) called it "a life saver" (Ion Coja, http:// batai-osu.wordpress.com/2010/08/30).

The definitive rebuttal of the legend of the "300,000 Jews killed on the orders of Ion Antonescu" is found in the official statement of Rabbi Alexandru Safran, who was Chief Rabbi of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1995, and had been Chief Rabbi of Romania during World War II. In March 1995 he was invited to Romania and asked to make a statement as to what really happened to the Jewish community of Romania whose head he had

Rabbi Alexandru Safran

been during World War II. He literally stated that "Romania is situated in the rank of those few European countries overrun by Hitler's armies, such as Bulgaria, Denmark, and Finland, which did not send their children of Jewish origin to perish in the gas and flames of Auschwitz" (*Parliamentary Chronicle of the Senate of Romania*, March 28, 1995).

Dr. Safran went on to relate the compassionate treatment the Jews received in Romania at the hands of all kinds of people, beginning with the Queen-Mother Elena who was instrumental in stopping the planned deportations demanded by the German authorities, and in the return of those who had been initially deported, and ending with a mere citizen, a woman named Viorica Agarici, who risked her life to succor Jews in need (as an aside, both the Romanian Queen-Mother Elena and Viorica Agarici were declared Righteous of the Peoples by Yad Vashem, along with Dr. Raul Sorban, who saved many Jews who managed to flee to Romania from Northern Transylvania at the time that province was under Hungarian occupation).

I do not know about the gas and flames of Auschwitz, but I do know that the Romanian authorities did not round up and deport the Romanian Jews who were under their jurisdiction.

Why, then, should Romania be considered guilty for something the Romanian authorities did not do to 300,000 Jews?

As it happens, we meet again the number 300,000 in another occasion. An agreement was debated in the Romanian parliament between 1992 and 1996, according to which 300,000 Jews from Israel would immigrate to Romania "should the need arise". Why exactly 300,000? Because, it was stated in the discussions, good hotel accommodations were available in Romania at the time for 300,000 people. However, 300,000 has become just a symbolic figure, just like the 6,000,000. As a matter of fact, that agreement provides for a massive Jewish immigration from Israel to Romania, numbering one million in the first phase – "should the need arise". Ion Coja, a Romanian senator who served in the Committee for Foreign Affairs at that time, believes that "should the need arise" refers to the prospect of an eventual Middle Eastern catastrophe (Ion Coja, loc. cit.).

# The Savage and the Professor continued from page 2

Thus the professor, with his insistence on intellectual conformity, becomes the enemy of the student.

**Savage voice-over.**
*BRAINWASHING!*

**Smith voice-over.**
On this issue, that of allowing, or prohibiting, a free exchange of ideas on one fragment of the history of World War II, the student is left in that place where The Savage and The Professor together can be seen roaming mindlessly over an ancient, primitive landscape where the concept of intellectual freedom has not yet been imagined.

**Savage voice-over.**
Brainwashing!

**Smith voice-over.**
Of course, I may be wrong here. I'm willing to be shown where I am wrong. But I ask you: Can you identify one precocious professor on your campus ….

**Image of Elie Wiesel replaces Smith image.**
…. who is willing to say, simply, that the orthodox Holocaust story should be open to a routine historical questioning, in the light of day, in the same way that every other historical issue is open to such questioning? No? Brainwashed?

Now, one remarkable Professor, a man who your typically unremarkable professors train the student to never question publicly, no matter what dopey story he might promote—is professor Elie Wiesel of Boston University.

This remarkable professor forwards the Holocaust tale that at Babi-Yar, a ravine in the Ukrainian capital Kiev, where thousands of Jews were murdered and buried by German monsters—these murdered Jews formed a syndicate there underground—we all know how talented those folk were—and determined to spurt geysers of their blood up out of their mass grave for months on end.

Do you see the picture? Geysers of blood erupting out of the ground—up into space—for months on end? What a feat, eh? Remarkable! Is there one professor on your campus who would want to follow up such a remarkable tale forwarded by such a remarkable professor? I suppose not, eh?

I'm going to go out on a limb here. I'm going to suggest that one student, two students or three or four on your campus get together and stand up for free speech, stand up for the right to a free exchange of ideas, stand up for the right to a free press, and begin to question those parts of the Holocaust story that your professors teach should never even be questioned. To question that testimony of those Holocaust survivors that, even on the face of it, appears to be idiotic.

**Savage voice-over (shouting).**
Brainwashing!

**Smith live on video camera addresses students.**
Hey! Does this issue interest you? That there is a taboo, maintained by the professors and administration on your campus, that enforces the rule that only certain questions can be asked about the Holocaust story? The gas-chamber story?

Taboo? Brainwashing in action? I think so. But then, who am I?

To get a sense of how this taboo functions on your campus, how it is promoted by a brainwashed professoriate, I suggest that you ask your favorite free-speech professor this question:

Dear professor:

"Can you provide, with proof, the name of one person who was murdered in a gas chamber at Auschwitz?" One murder victim out of a million murder victims? More or less? With proof?

If your professor asks what kind of proof you want, reply – Proof!

If she remains uncertain, suggest that she watch an episode of *Miami Vice*. There she can see how professionals identify a murder victim, identify a weapon, and prove how the murder weapon functioned to commit the specific crime under investigation. If one episode of *Miami Vice* is not enough, she can get past episodes from Netflix. No problem.

So there you are. One murder victim, with proof. After two-thirds of a century. With all the records from the Nuremberg trial, all the other war crimes trials.

Tell me how it goes. I can imagine! But tell me.

I look forward to hearing from you.

[End of YouTube text]

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I was enthusiastic about getting into this YouTube video. It would demonstrate how we have developed our approach to the medium over the last almost two years. I understood that we would not get it right the first time, and that we would have to shoot it more than once. In the event, each time we reviewed a reworked version the video, the less I liked it. By the time I watched the fourth version I understood we had serious problems with the concept.

The text was more or less okay, but the visual presentation was increasingly boring. Particularly the still image of Smith's mug being on the screen so much. One morning I woke up and with no introduction whatever the brain was telling me to get my face out of the video and replace it with the covers of revisionist books from the CODOH bookstore.

This time the brain was on target. We did it.

The video is meant to address college students. Most of them will be acquainted with Savage, but almost none will know who I am, and almost none will be aware of the fact that books examining the Holocaust story from a revisionist perspective exist, their existence being routinely suppressed in college libraries, and routinely suppressed in college classes treating with the Holocaust from either a historical or cultural perspective.

In the end, after some 20 days of work and 16 full-length versions of the video, we got rid of Smith's face entirely. We kept a couple images of Savage and his book *Banned in Britain*, introduced images of Elie Wiesel, and the cartoon (above) of the Babi Yar geyser exploding up into space. The book covers we used as full-screen back-up images to cover the voice-overs of Savage and Smith. They include covers for:

Germar Rudolf (ed): *Dissecting the Holocaust*

Carlo Mattogno: *Auschwitz—The Case for Sanity*

Carlo Mattogno, Jurgen Graf: *Treblinka*

Carolyn Yeager: *Auschwitz—The Underground Guided Tour*

Carlo Mattogno: *Belzec*

J. Graf, T. Kues, C. Mattogno: *Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*

Carlo Mattogno: *Auschwitz—Open Air Incinerations*

Germar Rudolf: *Lectures on the Holocaust*

Samuel Crowell: *The Gas Chambers of Sherlock Holmes: And Other Writings on the Holocaust, Revisionism, and Historical Understanding*

In short, then, every student who opens the link received from us to watch *The Savage, The Professor, and the Brainwashed*, will see for themselves, for the first time, the descriptive covers of nine first-rate Holocaust revisionist books backing up a text that exposes them to how little major public personalities oftentimes know about what they find it so easy to condemn and dismiss, and the unspoken pact with such personalities and the academics on their own campus.

We finished the video only this afternoon. It is still uploading onto YouTube. It's the 17th reworked version. Until this time, using a very simple formula, we would shoot the video one day and upload it to YouTube the next—sometimes the same day. With *The Savage*, we have been at it three weeks, maybe longer. A 10-minute video that cost us some 80 hours to produce. Close to $100 a minute. Extraordinary. I will never do it again.

Still, it may turn out to have been the right thing to do. I learned the hard way that to conceptualize a written text is only the first step in conceptualizing a visual production. That it is best to invest in the right equipment to produce such a work rather than pay for an endless amount of labor, to say nothing of avoiding the frustration of working through 17 versions of the same presentation.

I will only be able to judge the value of the concept, of the video itself, after we have used it for the next month. It's still got a few small technical glitches it, a couple places where the text could be improved, and the ending where I am live on camera could be improved, but I'm done with it. Sometimes you just have to end it. It's ended. I'll update this story next month.

I should note that the previous YouTube videos we have gotten up have been viewed now 33,000-plus times. We'll see what happens with this latest elephant. I have in mind that Hernandez might put together a DVD of a couple dozen of our videos from the first to this last one so that you can see the progress we have made.

And then, what might be the real—I was going to write "the real Mcgillicuddy"—I think I'll leave it there. While reading *In the Bunker*

*with William Burroughs*, the author of *Junky* and *Naked Lunch*, a concept for YouTube appeared in the brain fully formed. I'll be able to produce a lot of video, there will be no production issues—there are always production issues but there will be no serious ones here—and I will be able to work extemporaneously, without a written text. We'll see. I have already ordered a new, sophisticated Web-cam that I will pick up in a few days. Can't wait. If you don't succeed at first, try, try again (to coin a phrase).

While we were working on the Savage video we were also distributing a link to hundreds of student organizations around the country linking to the Website "Holocaust Denial Videos." There, students would discover hours of video dedicated to revisionist arguments. The release we sent to announce this page contained the below text. The link at the end of the text leads directly to Holocaust Denial Videos where the student can view each one of them at his leisure.

.

Bradley R Smith
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## Is It True?

Is it true that Germans disguised one of their Gas Chambers as a hair salon?

Is it true that the Germans fenced in one Death Camp with tree branches?

How long did it take to document the Holocaust at Nuremberg? Twenty months? Twenty days? Twenty minutes?

If you kill 750,000 people in a Gas Chamber, would it be a good idea to have double doors, rather than a single door, to get in and out?

Why would a revisionist cremate a leg of lamb on camera?

Adolf Eichmann claimed that Jews could spurt geysers of blood from their grave. How did they do that?

FOR ANSWERS: Click here

---

Following the "Is It True" distribution, we began submitting a text link to student newspapers reading "From Lady GaGa to Saigon and Back Again." You may remember that title from **SR 180** where it was the title to the text of a YouTube video. Now, clicking on that published link, the student will be taken to that issue of **SR**, directly to the Lady GaGa story, and from there to all of CODOH. Once the word begins to get around, a few professors will begin to follow the link as well.

The rejection of the Lady GaGa text link at student papers is creating a suggestive pattern.

*The New University* at U California at Irvine writes via email that it will not publish anything associated in any way with Bradley Smith or CODOH.

But then *The Daily Bruin* at UCLA informs us that it will not publish anything associated in any way with Bradley Smith or CODOH.

*The Maroon* at University of Chicago accepted the $200 payment to run the link as a banner ad for 30 days, but after two days pulled it. Writing to the editor I find that the ad was pulled for "ethical" reasons. I have written her to find out how the ethics of the situation will be parsed but have not yet heard back from her.

It looked like *The Daily Iowan* was to run the link, but something is stalled there. Haven't said yes, haven't said no. Usually suggests no.

*The Daily Titan* at Cal State U at Fullerton, where I spoke last year at this time, has accepted payment to run the link for 30 days. $150.

*The Independent* at U Colorado Boulder agreed to publish the link for 30 days, I paid the $45, but *The Independent* changed its mind the same day it agreed to publish, so we lost that one too.

In any event, this is how it goes. Mucho trench work to get a story initiated, but that's the game. The story isn't that an ad big or small, or a text link, is run in a student newspaper, but the story that follows and how it can be taken to media.

**On Facebook** we now have 2,500 subscribers to the page—"Friends" as they are called. One interesting fact about this is the number of Muslim-related groups that are associating themselves with us. They include:

"Friends of Palestine"

"The European Campaign to End the Siege of Gaza"

"Argentina and Palestine: One Heart"

"Palestine Forever"

This ties in to the reach-out I am attempting, so far with no success, with the Muslim community. More about that later.

**The Savage video and the Student Masses.**

As an example of how we will follow up with the Savage video is my response to the *Daily Bruin* at

UCLA. When the student paper on any campus announces it will have nothing to do with Smith or CODOH or anyone else who forwards a revisionist argument—as is the case with the Lady GaGa link—students on that campus, along with faculty and administration, will receive an email letter from me, which will be copied to faculty and administration. Following is what will be a typical—tho different in each case—text of what was distributed to some 1,200 addresses at UCLA.

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[Begin]

**Lady GaGa, Michael Savage, and your Ordinary Professor.**

What do Lady GaGa and Michael Savage have to do with the Holocaust question? I tried to give you access to the answer by placing a text link in *The Daily Bruin*, but *The Bruin* will not allow it. Why? The paper is unwilling to discuss its reasons. This is the suppressed link: http://tinyurl.com/3jbafm6

What do Michael Savage and your run-of-the-mill professor have in common? It's not pretty. I address the relationship with a YouTube video titled The Savage, the Academic, and the Brainwashed. You will find it here: http://tinyurl.com/3kmg8yg

With regard to your own paper, *The Daily Bruin*, I am going to guess (no one there will say) that the paper does not want to offend Jewish sensibilities by allowing questions to be asked, or even suggested, about the Holocaust issue. At the same time, *The Bruin* has no compunction about offending the sensibilities of those students who are Muslim.

If a Muslim student were to ask a professor at UCLA, any professor, to provide, with proof, the name of one person killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz, she would have her sensibilities offended with a cruel maliciousness.

And then of course there are those students at UCLA, Jews, Muslims, whatever, who believe in the ideal of the right to a free exchange of ideas. Including asking questions about the Holocaust story. Is there one professor at UCLA who will stand with such students in the light of day?

With regard to history and intellectual freedom, at UCLA has the academic made of himself the enemy of the student?

See our video: **The Savage, the Academic, and the Brainwashed** at: http://tinyurl.com/3kmg8yg

Bradley Smith
Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust
Web: www.codoh.com
[end]

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** I have sent a variation of this letter to the students and their handlers at U Colorado-Boulder.

** *The Eagle* at American University is running our Lady GaGa link.

** The Savage video, *The Savage, the Academic, and the Brainwashed*, has been viewed 875 times in nine days. Let's postulate that about half that number of viewers were students. I think that's what we want, and one of the things that we need. Especially in the long run.

** I'm going to continue submitting the Lady GaGa link, with variations on the core text above, which includes the links to The Savage video and to CODOH Web.

I will need to address student editors about standing up to the pressures of the ADL/Hillel combine, which last year up the ante considerably with the publication and national distribution of their manual *Fighting Holocaust Denial in Campus Newspaper Advertisements*, which I believe has been effective. It's our work here to get around that.

I'm on it.

Your help is very much appreciated, and needed.

Bradley


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